



THE HEALTH OF ROYSTON

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1967

THE HEALTH OF ROYSTON

being the

A N N U A L R E P O R T S

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year

1967

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ROYSTON (YORKS) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1967

Chairman: Councillor MRS. D. HAWLEY

Vice Chairman: Councillor G. L. SPINKS

Committee: Councillor G. SHONE
Councillor G. D. SMITH
Councillor S. H. BRAY
(resigned November, 1967)
Councillor H. PEARSON
(appointed February, 1968)
Councillor C. R. HILL

- - - - -

Staff of the Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health:


C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Appointed November, 1966)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Post vacant.

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

G. E. MILLAR, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B., M.Inst.M., M.I.B.C.A.
(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods)
(Appointed 16th February, 1946)



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ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
33 Queens Road,
BARNSEY.

July, 1969.

ANNUAL REPORT
for the Year ended 31st December, 1967

To: The Chairman and Members of the
ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my second Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

The adjusted birth rate for the year showed a slight increase when compared with the previous year and remained a little in excess of the comparable National figure. The vital statistics for the year were very satisfactory indeed. Two infant deaths and one stillbirth were recorded during 1967 and, therefore, the infant mortality and peri-natal mortality rates were very low indeed. The adjusted death rate for the district was a little higher than the comparable England and Wales figure and once again diseases of the heart and circulation, cancer and respiratory diseases accounted for the majority of the deaths. The level of immunisation was maintained at a high and safe level and yet a small but significant rise in notifications of Whooping Cough occurred during the year. The two deaths from infectious disease were caused by pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and keen interest in all matters relating to the health of the district. I have enjoyed an excellent working relationship with your Public Health Inspector, Mr. G. E. Millar, during the year. I would also like to express my sincere thanks to the Divisional Senior Clerk, Mr. L. S. Wrigg, and the Staff of the Divisional Health Office for their hard work and loyal support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. G. ODDY.

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT OF ROYSTON

SECTION I

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,452 acres
Registrar General's estimate of population								8,560
No. of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book at 31st December, 1967					...	...		2,930
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1967						...		£155,324
Nett Product of a Penny Rate, 1967/1968						...		£595. 6. 4d.

The district is predominantly a coal-mining area with the majority of the population earning their living directly or indirectly from the industry.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1967 was 8,560, compared with 8,560 in the previous year. The natural increase in population, showing the number of births over deaths, was 70 compared with 46 in the previous year.

Live Births

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	92	64	156
Illegitimate	...	...	4	6	10
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	TOTALS	...	96	70	166
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The number of births registered was 166, 12 more than in the previous year. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 17.6 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 16.4 per 1,000 estimated population in 1966, and with 17.2 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. The illegitimate births were 6.0% of the total births compared with 4.0% in 1966.

Stillbirths

1 stillbirth was notified during the year, as against 4 in the previous year. The stillbirth rate was 6.0 per 1,000 total births, as compared with 25.3 per 1,000 in 1965 and with 14.8 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 13.6 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 15.1 per 1,000 estimated population in 1966 and with 11.2 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. There were 96 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, a decrease of 12 on the previous year. The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: heart and circulatory diseases, cancer and respiratory diseases. Statistics relating to death rates and causes and ages at death are given in tabular form at the end of the section on vital statistics.

Infant Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality

2 infant deaths occurred in the district in the year, one of them in the neo-natal period. These deaths represent an infant death rate of 12.0, compared with 26.0 in 1966 and with 18.3 for England and Wales. The peri-natal mortality rate was 12.0, compared with the County average of 26.1

The peri-natal mortality rate is approximately half that for the administrative County. The infant death rate is also less than the comparable England and Wales figure.

The table overleaf shows the details of the infant deaths which occurred in the district.

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there were no deaths from maternal causes during the year.

INFANT MORTALITY IN 1967

Sex	Birth Weight	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Place of Death
F	8lbs. 8ozs.	1 month	1a. Gastro- enteritis b. Bronchitis	Dead on arrival at Beckett Hospital
M	4lbs. 9ozs.	3 hours	1a. Atelectasis b. Bilateral Hydronephrosis c. Pinhole meatus 11. Prematurity	St. Helen Hospital

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY IN 1967

Year	Live Births	Stillbirths	Deaths in first week of life	Peri-natal Death Rate
1958	163	2	1	18.2
1959	131	4	-	29.6
1960	137	4	3	49.6
1961	147	4	3	46.4
1962	125	2	1	23.6
1963	172	4	1	28.4
1964	174	2	3	28.4
1965	168	4	4	46.5
1966	108	4	-	25.3
1967	166	1	1	12.0

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Under										TOTAL	
	1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	Males	Females
erculosis - espiratory										1	1	-
ignant neoplasm stomach								1	1	1	-	3
ignant Neoplasm lung, bronchus							3		1	1	3	2
ignant Neoplasm Breast					1			1	3		-	5
kaemia, leukaemia					1						-	1
er malignant and mphatic neoplasms			1			1	1	2	3	1	5	4
cular lesions of nervous system						1	2	1	4	12	7	13
onary disease - angina								5	5	7	9	8
er heart disease									4	13	4	13
er circulatory disease										1	1	-
umonia								1	1		1	1
onchitis	1							1	1	1	3	1
abetes										1	-	1
ongenital ulformations								1			1	-
er defined and ll-defined diseases	1							1	2	2	2	4
or vehicle accidents										1	-	1
l other accidents					1						1	-
icide					1						1	-
TOTALS	2	-	1	-	4	2	6	14	25	42	39	57

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967

			ROYSTON Urban District	West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population:						
Crude	...	...	19.4	17.9	18.0	17.2
Adjusted	...	...	17.6	18.2	18.2	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:						
Crude	...	...	11.2	11.8	11.2	11.2
Adjusted	...	...	13.6	12.3	12.0	
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Disease						
	...	...	-	0.04	0.03	Not available
Tuberculosis:						
Respiratory	...	...	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.04
Other	...	...	-	0.00	0.00	0.01
All forms	...	...	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus						
Cancer (all forms)	...		0.58 2.69	0.52 2.21	0.47 2.08	0.58 2.28
Vascular lesions of the nervous system						
	...		2.34	1.83	1.73	Not available
Heart and circulatory disease						
	...	...	4.09	4.51	4.26	Not available
Maternal Mortality						
	...		-	0.13	0.22	0.20
Infant Mortality						
	...		12.0	19.2	19.2	18.3
Stillbirths						
	...	...	6.0	15.7	15.2	14.8
Peri-natal Mortality rate						
			12.0	Not available	26.1	25.4

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council, but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. One Public Health Inspector is employed by the Council.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district are given below. Their administration rests with the Leeds and Sheffield Hospital Boards through the local hospital management committees.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board:

1. Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.
2. General Hospital, Wakefield.
3. Leeds General Infirmary.
4. Headlands Hospital, Pontefract.

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board:

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley.

Infectious Diseases Hospital

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulance for the service.

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals:

- St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
- Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.
- Manygates Hospital, Wakefield.
- Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, and the Maternity Hospital, Leeds, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium, and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 46 Church Street, Barnsley.

Details of sessions are as follows:

Tuesday	10.0 a.m.	to	12.0 noon	(children)
Wednesday	10.0 a.m.	to	12.0 noon	
Wednesday	2.0 p.m.	to	4.0 p.m.	
Thursday	10.0 a.m.	to	12.0 noon	(children)
Friday	10.0 a.m.	to	12.0 noon	

Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Royston patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley :

Address: Special Treatment Centre,
Queens Road, BARNSELY.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Wakefield and Rotherham and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services

Infant Welfare Clinics are held in the New Clinic, Royston, on Wednesdays, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Ante-Natal Clinics are held in the same premises on Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Further details are given in the County Services Divisional Report.

Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the depot for your area being at South Kirkby, Telephone No. South Elmsall 291.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable diseases in your area during 1967 amounted to 81 cases, compared with 67 in 1966.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1967

						<u>No. of cases</u> <u>notified</u>
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	67
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	14
TOTAL						<u>81</u>

Of the 67 notified Measles cases the bulk of the notifications occurred in the second quarter of the year.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of children vaccinated was 49, compared with 81 in the previous year.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No cases of Diphtheria and 14 cases of Whooping Cough occurred in your area last year. The immunisation state against Diphtheria showed a slight decline with 72.5% of all children immunised against the disease and when this figure is broken down it represents 70.3% of pre-school children and 73.8% of school children protected against the disease. 86.2% of all pre-school children were protected against Whooping Cough. Immunisation against Tetanus continued and during the year 218 children were given a primary course and 279 booster doses were given compared with 193 and 235 respectively in 1966. Although there was evidence of a very slight fall in the previous high level of immunisation statistics for the area the figures are entirely satisfactory. At such a high level of protection it is extremely unlikely that an epidemic of Diphtheria or Whooping Cough would be experienced in the district.

With regard to tetanus immunisation, as the proportion of children entering school who have had a course of primary immunisation increases, we expect to see an increase in booster doses of vaccine given and, therefore, a corresponding reduction in the number of children given a primary course of protection against the disease.

Poliomyelitis

No case of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. A total of 146 children were vaccinated with oral vaccine during the year making a grand total since the inception of the scheme of 4,011 and of these 1,267 children of primary school age had received a fourth dose.

Tuberculosis

Two new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred during the year. It is pleasing to note that the majority of parents are taking advantage of the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme for children entering the secondary school.

TUBERCULOSIS - Record of Cases during 1967

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1967 ...	20	10	1	-
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	-	2	-	-
No. of cases restored to Register ...	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification ...	1	-	-	-
No. removed to other districts	-	-	-	-
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register ...	1	-	1	-
No. died from Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-
No. died from other causes	-	1	-	-
 TOTAL at end of Year	 19	 11	 -	 -

SECTION IV

ROYSTON (YORKS) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1967
- - - - -

To the Chairman and Members of the
Royston Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I now beg to submit my twentysecond Annual Report giving details of the work done in the Environmental Hygiene Section of the Public Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1967. Once again, I must offer my apologies for the late submission of this report but I would remind Members of the factors which gave rise to the late submission of such Reports, as outlined in the Report for 1966, but in addition would say that the year 1967 was one of the most difficult from an administrative point of view in my career. The early part of the year was occupied with the continuing preliminary inspections of premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, which was followed by a period of approximately three and a half months when, at the request of the Council, I took over the duties of Acting Clerk to the Council and during that period I found myself under constant and increasing pressure so far as the inspection of houses in Cutts Buildings was concerned, where, because of progress being made with building, the necessity of inspecting these houses with a view to their clearance became ever more important and urgent. Towards the end of the year necessary inspections were able to be started but the final dealing with these houses must remain to be covered in the Report for 1968.

As in previous years, those portions of this Report dealing with the Public Cleansing Service and Salvage relate to the financial year ended 31st March, 1968, whilst all other matters relate strictly to the calendar year.

During the year, 56 new units of accommodation came into use, 37 of which were provided by the Council and 19 by private enterprise.

Comments of earlier years regarding the repair and reconditioning of older properties continue and further progress with the improvement of the general standard of housing conditions by means of Improvement Grants also continued. Further unfit houses were demolished of which details will be given later in the Report. The number of properties changing hands, made apparent by receipt of Official Searches under the Land Charges Act,

continued at a fairly high level and more enquiries as to the possible continuing life of older properties were also received.

VERMINOUS AND/OR DIRTY HOUSES

Complaints of infestation by domestic pests continued to be small in number, as indicated in the Table of Complaints later in the Report, but once again it is with regret that I have to report receipt of complaints of bed bug infestation. Early notification allowed these to be dealt with expeditiously and no evidences of reinfestation were apparent on revisits. It is disappointing, however, after all the work done in the last thirty odd years to find that bed bugs continue to cause trouble.

The former heavy infestation by crickets of the Council's Refuse Tip appears to be completely eradicated and this I attribute to the fact of better consolidation following mechanisation coupled with adequate covering of all working faces each night.

TRANSFER OF TENANTS TO COUNCIL HOUSES

As mentioned in reports for earlier years, no houses or effects of tenants transferred to Council properties were inspected by me for the possible presence of vermin during the year under review.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

a) Water Supply

Responsibility for the distribution of water both in bulk and in detail continued to be vested in the Barnsley Joint Water Committee and the Chairman of the Council's Housing Committee represented this Council on the Water Committee. The close co-operation between my office and that of the Waterworks Engineer and Manager and his staff, to which reference has been made previously, continued throughout the year.

All applications for Improvement Grants were referred to the Water Department for a report on the adequacy of water supplies and the system came into operation whereby where any house was improved it was a pre-requisite that a separate water service, controlled both inside and outside the house, be provided at the same time as works of improvement were carried out. In this way once again the general standard of housing in the district continued to be improved.

b) Water Closets

During the year 56 water closets were provided for new properties, 47 were provided for houses improved by Grants and 1 additional water closet was provided for property improved without the means of Grants.

No further conversions of privy middens were able to be carried out during the year as those houses provided with this type of sanitary accommodation cannot at the moment be sewered. Some of the houses concerned are deteriorating and no good purpose would really be served by converting them at this stage as their continued life can only be regarded as very short.

As further houses are improved by means of Grants, so does the unsatisfactory position of joint use of sanitary accommodation become less but a true assessment of the position could only be reached by a complete survey of the district which, at the moment, neither time nor opportunity allows. An increasing number of tenanted houses were improved by Grants during the year and every effort is made to persuade owners to take advantage of Grants for the benefit of their tenants but the majority of applications for Grants referred to owner occupied properties. Some reticence on the part of tenants continued to be apparent and this is not readily understandable.

The following statistics show the position in the District at the end of the year.

No. of W.C.'s in use in the district	...	...	3269
No. of houses provided with chemical closets	...	...	Nil
No. of houses served by privy middens	...	...	10

Further approaches were made by the owner of houses in Station Terrace regarding conversion of the privy middens but, as stated in earlier Reports, the distance of these properties from the sewer and the very slight fall on the drain would not allow conversion as mechanically the efficiency of such drain would be totally inadequate to perform its function properly.

Cesspools in the Lee Lane area continued to be cleansed by hiring the cesspool/gully emptier of the Stanley Urban District Council and this service was able to be maintained at a reasonably satisfactory level but with the provision of additional properties in this locality, time taken to do this work automatically increased.

Reference has again been made to the difficulties experienced with the drainage of the Kirkfield Estate which was affected by mining subsidence but progress with redrainage was not possible owing to continuing ground movement. Periodic rodding of these drains by the National Coal Board continued but could not be regarded other than as a palliative and not a cure.

c) Public Cleansing Service

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service relates to the financial year ended 31st March, 1968.

Details of the various types of receptacles in use in the district at the end of the year are as shown below.

Dustbins	...	...	3525
Dry Ashpits	...	...	Nil
Privy Middens	...	...	4
Chemical Closets	...		1 (Branch Library)

As in previous years, the few remaining privy middens were cleansed by the Public Cleansing Staff monthly but early in the morning before normal work on dustbins started.

The following table gives details of the number of receptacles cleansed during the year, the number of loads collected and the estimated weight of refuse removed.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins	147,446	1,154	3779.	7.	0.
Privy Middens	52	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	39.	0.	0.
TOTALS	147,498	1,160 $\frac{1}{2}$	3818.	7.	0.
Trade Refuse		301	257.	11.	0.
GRAND TOTALS	147,498	1,461 $\frac{1}{2}$	4075.	18.	0.

The Public Cleansing Service again expanded automatically to take in new units of housing accommodation and the increase in the number of bins to be emptied weekly will eventually require revision of the numerical strength of the Public Cleansing Staff if weekly collection is to be maintained. The weight of refuse removed increased during the year under review and bulk continued to show an increase on recent years as must be expected from the increase in the practice of packaging consumer goods and the continuing increase in the use of plastic containers. Plastic containers do not digest in the tip and also tend to make the tip more spongy, but consolidation by mechanical means appears to minimise the risk of fire breaking out. On no occasion during the year under review did tip fires break out. The reduction in heavy contraries in dustbins arising from the improved quality of concessionary coal as compared with some years ago reduced the weight of

refuse to be removed when compared with some few years ago and the increased efficiency of modern appliances resulted in an increase in fine ash and the absence of partly burned fuel which also was a contributory factor against tip fires breaking out. I am satisfied that more people are burning either solid smokeless fuel or using alternative fuels for space heating and eventually factual information in both respects will be forthcoming as and when positive steps for Smoke Control are able to be taken.

In earlier years the possibility of inaugurating a pilot scheme with paper sacks was considered but this possibility was abandoned simply on the basis of cost but it would appear to be reasonable to suppose that in the not too distant future something of this sort will have to be considered which will not only ease the burden of work to be performed by the Public Cleansing Staff but will also accelerate the work and possibly allow this work to be done without additional staff having to be employed.

The JCB loader/digger continued in use and continued to give good service. Breakdowns did occur from time to time and although repairs are moderately costly, the savings obtained by use of this machine justified its use. The machine continued to be used for the work of other Departments and income from this source amounted to the sum of £217 which is offset against the cost of refuse disposal.

The filling in and lifting of the level of part of the Church Hill Depot was completed during the year and the sunken garden at the junction of Royston Lane and Church Street was filled in and levelled by tipping. Tipping at both sites gave rise to some difficulties by vehicles becoming bogged down and this retarded the work of cleansing the district somewhat.

On the question of costings, as mentioned in the Report for 1966, one can but wonder, with the increase in bulk and the reduction in weight of refuse, how soon costs will be related to cost per cubic yard rather than by weight.

During the year a total of 1650½ man hours were lost by the Public Cleansing Staff due to sickness, a heavy increase over the previous year when only 824 hours were lost. Sick Pay and Industrial Injuries Benefit amounted to the sum of £182. 6. 2d. as compared with £76. 0. 1d. in the previous year and payment to temporary staff in lieu of holidays amounted to the sum of £24. 3. 0d. Both amounts are taken into account for costing purposes and are equivalent to slightly more than 1/- per ton collection and disposal. Recruitment of staff both temporary and permanent during the year was not easy, constant changes of staff tend to retard the work and unfortunately, for a time, the strength of the Public Cleansing Staff was below normal and time taken trying to recruit staff was quite considerable.

The following table gives details of cleansing costs during the financial year ended March, 1968.

COSTINGS

House and Trade Refuse	Collection			Disposal			Totals		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wages	4958.	14.	3.	799.	19.	2.	5758.	13.	5.
Petrol & Oil	325.	4.	2.	-			325.	4.	2.
Spares, Repairs, etc.	216.	19.	9.	169.	0.	0.	385.	19.	9.
TOTALS - EXCLUDING General									
Administrative Charges & Depreciation	5500.	18.	2.	968.	19.	2.	6469.	17.	4.
Cost per ton	1.	7.	0.	4.	9.		1.	11.	9.
General Administrative Charges and Depreciation	807.	13.	4.	538.	17.	9.	1346.	11.	1.
				(JCB NETT)					
TOTAL COST - INCLUDING General									
Administrative Charges & Depreciation	6308.	11.	6.	1507.	16.	11.	7816.	8.	5.
Cost per ton	1.	11.	0.	7.	5.		1.	18.	5.

Estimated Population Mid-Summer 1967	8560
Registrar General's figure	
Number of houses or premises in the district	3564
Rateable Value of the District	£155,324
Product of ld. rate	£592
Total tonnage collected	T. C. Q. 4075.18. 0.
Output of refuse per 1000 population per annum	476. 3. 0.
Output of refuse per 1000 population per day	1. 6. 0.
Average length of haul	1 mile.

Based on estimated weights, the output of domestic refuse per 1,000 population per day increased slightly to $24\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. Garden refuse continued to find its way into dustbins and several instances arose where builders' rubble was found in dustbins. In these cases, occupiers of the premises were advised that this class of material could not be classed as household refuse and they were required to make their own arrangements for its disposal.

Tip covering material continued to be extracted from the old tip and was found to be extremely satisfactory and the heavy weed growths of earlier years were no longer apparent.

Persistent damage to tip buildings reported in earlier years continued throughout the year and must remain a matter for serious concern.

Income from the sale of salvaged materials fell slightly during the year, such income amounting to the sum of £355. 3. 3d. as compared with £360. 16. 9d. in the previous year. Details of material disposed of are shown in the following table.

<u>Material</u>	<u>Salvage</u>			<u>Value</u>		
	<u>Weight</u>					
	T.	C.	Q.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	46.	17.	3.	351.	13.	3.
Rags		7.	2.	3.	0.	0.
Non-ferrous metals					10.	0.
	47.	5.	1.	355.	3.	3.

The cost of the Public Cleansing Service, expressed as cost per ton (Collection and Disposal) showed a further increase - £1. 18. 5d. - as compared with £1. 14. 10d. the previous year which was attributable to wage increases, increased National Insurance and Superannuation contributions together with Graduated Pensions contributions. Employment of temporary staff because of permanent staff absences also had a direct bearing on this increased cost. Heavy oncosts and loan charges so far as the JCB is concerned, in spite of transfer charges to other Departments, maintains the cost of disposal higher than was previously the case but, in my opinion, is still less than would have been the case had more staff been employed on the tip, particularly having regard to constantly increasing oncosts. I am satisfied, however, that our costs compare favourably with those of neighbouring authorities. Income from the sale of salvage, equivalent to almost 1/9d. per ton collection and disposal, reduces the cost of the Public Cleansing Service to £1. 16. 8d. per ton.

The quantity of paper disposed of during the year remained fairly steady but far fewer rags were able to be disposed of and destructor scrap was not able to be disposed of at all. One can but wonder whether itinerant rag collectors reaped a good harvest from the collection of household rags during this particular year, although they were not as much in evidence as had been the case in previous years.

d) Cesspools

Owners of properties in the Lee Lane Area made repeated requests to the Council for some steps to be taken to provide sewerage facilities so that cesspools could be dispensed with but in view of the possible magnitude of the work to be performed and the capital cost, the Council were unable to see their way clear to meet the repeated requests. To envisage sewerage in the Lee Lane part of the district would involve making provision for possible future development in depth rather than the ribbon development which exists

at the present time and this could only prove to be extremely costly, particularly in the initial stages when only a handful of houses have to be dealt with.

The Council did, however, consider whether any alternative to sewerage was possible and, with this end in view, accepted an invitation to visit a different type of plant at Bramley within the Rotherham Rural District. The visit proved to be extremely informative but again could not be implemented because of truly assessing what size of plant might be required should further housing development in this part of the district take place.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

It is very pleasing to be able to report that no work in this connection was found to be necessary during the year and the benefits of prophylactic work over upwards of thirty years is now showing positive results.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

<u>Nature of Inspection</u>	<u>No. of visits paid</u>
<u>Housing</u>	
Public Health and Housing Acts	2664
Overcrowding	-
Dirty or verminous premises	10
Miscellaneous housing visits	366
Work in progress	560
<u>Meat and Food Inspection</u>	
Butchers	47
Canteens	10
Food Preparing Premises	103
Fried Fish Shops	31
Grocers	69
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	30
Ice Cream Premises	27
Street Vendors and Hawkers Carts	21
Miscellaneous Food Visits	106
<u>General Sanitation</u>	
Water Supply	118
Drainage	279
Petrol (Issue & Storage)	126
Pet Shop	2
Hairdressers & Barbers	24
Caravans	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	123
Factories	22
Scrap Vehicles	24
Bakehouses	12
Public Conveniences	105
Licensed Premises	11
Refuse Disposal	210
Refuse Collection	338
Salvage	151
Pest Control	193
Clean Air	30
Schools	22
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	1000
Interviews	1360
TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS	8195

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

During the year 309 complaints were received as detailed below :-

<u>Nature of Complaint</u>	<u>No. Received</u>
<u>Drainage</u>	
Choked and defective drains	144
Choked sink waste pipe	2
Defective inspection cover	2
Cellar flooded	13
Defective W.C. compartment	7
Burst in W.C.	3
Defective sink	1
<u>Housing Defects</u>	
Defective door	1
No cooking facilities	1
Dampness	3
General disrepair	3
Defective eaves gutters	6
Subsidence	3
Dry rot	1
Defective fireplace	1
Defective cooker	6
Defective floor	2
Defective roof	2
Defective windows	1
<u>Pests</u>	
Mice	13
Rats	76
Beetles	3
Flies	2
Cockroaches	3
<u>Nuisances</u>	
Smoke	3
Water	4
Smells	1
Inadequate Water Pressure	2
	<u>309</u>

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

During the year, three additional premises were included in the Register on the instructions of H.M. Inspector of Factories and premises included in the Register were visited as was found possible, a total of 22 visits being made for the purpose.

On no occasion during the year was any notification received from H.M. Inspector drawing attention to premises which did not comply with the requirements of the Act and no occasion arose making it necessary for me to refer any matters to H.M. Inspector. Routine inspections of registered premises revealed no contravention of the Act and the table reproduced below is an extract from the return submitted to the Ministry of Labour.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number On Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	22	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	16	22	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The year 1967 saw the closure of the New Monckton Colliery Unit in spite of heavy capital expenditure on this Unit comparatively recently and naturally this was a matter of serious concern for a district like this where the essential industry is the mining industry. Work at other collieries was offered to the majority of the men who would otherwise have been out of work and many were asked to take early retirement, but whilst some men were redeployed at collieries close to Royston, others had to move a considerable distance away. One can but wonder how many of the men transferred to distant collieries might decide to move to be nearer their work.

This severe blow to the economy of the district must have some bearing in due course on possible proposals for Smoke Control measures and if some people are on reduced incomes and no longer enjoy the benefits of concessionary coal, how strong opposition to Smoke Control measures may become.

No nuisance from smoke within the district was noticed during the year but severe nuisance arises just outside the district at the New Monckton Coking Plant whenever ovens are 'pushed' and householders, not unexpectedly, make very pointed comments in this respect whenever Smoke Control measures are discussed.

During the year many more enquiries as to possible Smoke Control measures were received and I have no doubt that when surveys begin to be taken it will be found that many conversions have been carried out and that a definite leaning towards white fuels, i.e., gas and electricity, has become the order of the day. The uncertain position regarding adequate supplies of solid smokeless fuels being available does not help the Clean Air programme very much, but at the moment this position seems to become more difficult rather than otherwise. There can be no doubt that housewives have got to the stage when they will no longer tolerate side oven combination ranges and the necessity of cleaning out flues and having chimneys swept, and much prefer cooking in a modern appliance where heat can be under very strict control.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The various premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1965, were visited as frequently as was found possible and work done in this connection is as indicated in the table of inspections.

No additional premises were registered during the year for the preparation of pickled, pressed, etc., foods or for the manufacture of sausages nor were there any variations in premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

HOUSING

During the year, 796 houses were inspected for defects within the meaning of the Public Health and Housing Acts and in connection with applications for Improvement Grants, 2,664 visits being made for this purpose. Further progress was made with the clearance of unfit houses as indicated a little later in this report and inspection of more houses likely to become the subject of clearance procedure was also carried out. The number of visits paid indicates the amount of time absorbed by this work.

Further progress was made in the repair and reconditioning of older properties and as in earlier years, in all cases where applications were made for grants, and approved, repairs were required to be carried out at the same time as works of improvement and separate water services provided. In this way the general standard of housing in the district continued to be improved and once again I am proud to be able to report that on no occasion was it found necessary to issue Statutory Notices for the carrying out of repairs.

For a considerable number of years, reference has had to be made in Annual Report to damage to surface properties from mining subsidence but following cessation of the extraction of coal at the Monckton Colliery Unit a much more stable position arose. Even so, the damage at the lower end of Midland Road and on the Kirkfield Estate showed evidences of continuing movement but close co-operation with the National Coal Board was able to be maintained and first aid repairs carried out, with the exception of the unsatisfactory drainage position on the Kirkfield Estate.

On a number of occasions I had to advise enquirers that property already owned by them, or which they were considering buying, would only have a short continuing life and that, as a result, I could not advise the expenditure of considerable amounts of money on repair and reconditioning. Progress with the building programme was maintained during the year and efforts were made to gear this work with clearance work in order that occupants of condemned houses could be rehoused with minimum loss of time and houses affected could be demolished before the vandals could wreak too much havoc, but no sooner were houses vacated than they were broken into, fittings removed and even floorboards and joists removed, making premises extremely dangerous.

During the year, 41 applications for Grants were received, 49 were approved and, at the end of the year, a further 47 houses had been improved. Several houses were inspected in anticipation of Grant applications being received and in some cases I had, with regret, to advise possible applicants that their houses would not have a sufficiently long continuing life to allow a Grant to be made. No Improvement Areas under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964, were declared as the widespread distribution of houses

that had been improved was such that a suitable area to declare an Improvement Area did not readily present itself but owners, owner/occupiers and agents were given every encouragement to make applications for Grants and time taken in dealing with this work was time particularly well spent. Comments made in earlier years as to satisfaction of occupiers of improved houses after improvement works were carried out continued to hold good.

During the year a Demolition Order was made in respect of 22 High Street and an Undertaking that when new accommodation was provided at the rear of the house known as 16 The Green was completed, this house was demolished. The houses numbered 21 to 27 Rowland Street in respect of which Undertakings had been received in 1966, and 23 to 29 Cross Lane in respect of which Demolition Orders had been made in 1966, were demolished and the 12 temporary bungalows on the Pinfold Estate were also demolished in anticipation of redevelopment of this site.

The following houses were also inspected with a view to demolition

2, 3 and 4 The Green, Royston,
288 to 294 Midland Road, Royston,
13 to 19 Rowland Street, Royston,

and detailed inspection of the 24 houses in Cutts Buildings was started.

One complaint of dry rot was received during the year and affected timbers were removed and burned.

A case of serious infestation by wood boring beetle was received during the year and, as the house in question had plywood panels throughout, much of the plywood panelling had to be removed and destroyed to deal with this complaint.

Serious complaints of smoke nuisance were received from the owners of two bungalows adjoining the Oakwood Crescent Site, it being alleged that no similar trouble had arisen before the flats behind the bungalows in question had been erected. Officers of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government were invited to visit the premises with me but it was not able to be proved satisfactorily that in fact the provision of this new accommodation was the root cause of the trouble. In one case conversion to solid smokeless fuel burning appliances remedied the position but in the other case the owner/occupier was not able to be persuaded to take similar action.

Whilst dealing with the question of housing I would report that, with the Council's permission, I attended a further course arranged by the Coal Utilisation Council on the installation of solid smokeless fuel burning appliances and the information gathered at such course I found to be extremely useful and will be even more useful when positive action on smoke control becomes possible.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Table of Visits indicates the work done in this connection but other commitments did not allow me to give as much attention to the work as I think it requires.

Mobile shops received such attention as was found to be possible, again as indicated in the Table of Visits, but once arrears of work are able to be cleared out of the way I hope to pull this work to the standard at which I have always aimed.

FOOD PREMISES

The following food premises were in use in the district at the end of the year

Butchers Shops - Retail - Private	9
Butchers Shops - Retail - Multiple Firms	3
Bakehouses	3
Confectioners	2
School Canteens	4
Fried Fish Shops (also selling wet fish)	9
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	4
Licenced Premises (including W.M. Clubs)	16
Grocers and general dealers	38

ICE CREAM PREMISES

At the end of the year 39 premises continued to be registered for the sale of wrapped ice cream, as indicated below, but no premises exist in the district for the manufacture of ice cream.

Storage and distribution depot	1
Sale of wrapped ice cream	38

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

No variations took place during the year in the number of premises registered for the preparation of sausages, pickled, pressed, potted or preserved food intended for sale and again, details of visits paid to such premises are indicated in the Table of Inspections.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963.

No egg pasturisation plants exist in the district.

POULTRY INSPECTION

No poultry processing premises exist within the district.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

During the year a large conservator at one set of premises failed due to failure of the public electricity supply and all foodstuffs contained had to be condemned as indicated below:

Cakes, etc.

Chocolate Eclairs @ 2/-	6
Dairy Sponge @ 2/6	4
Arctic Rolls	4
S. H. Pastry.	6
Puff Pastry @ 1/9	3
Short Crust Pastry @ 1/3	3
Puff Pastry @ 1/-	4

Fish and Fish Products

Plaice Filletts @ 2/11	15
Cod Portions @ 2/8	6
Large Kippers @ 3/2	8
Haddock @ 2/9	6
Fishcakes @ 1/-	9
Crispy Cod Bits @ 2/8	2
Cod Fillets	3
Fish Fingers @ 1/9	8
Fish Cakes @ 1/11	10
Cod Fries @ 1/9	4
Cod Steaks @ 4/6	8
Haddock Fillets @ 4/2	27
Haddock Fillets @ 2/7	3
Cod Fillets @ 2/3	6
Plaice Fillets @ 4/9	13
Fish Fingers @ 2/9	11
Haddock Steaks @ 2/6	6
Fish Fingers @ 3/9	1
Cod Steaks @ 2/4	2

Chips, etc.

Chips @ 2/2	13
Chips @ 1/2	10

Meat and Meat Products

Beef Sausage @ 1/8	8
Beefburgers @ 1/9	13
Steaklets @ 3/9	4
Braised Beef @ 1/10	5
Large Sausages @ 2/3	5
Beefburgers @ 3/9	3
Steak & Kidney Pie @ 3/8	12
Beef @ 4/-	15
Dinners @ 3/11	3
Steak & Kidney @ 1/8	4
Rissoles @ 2/9	11
Rissoles @ 1/5	12
Steaklets @ 2/-	9
Beefburgers @ 3/3	9
Beef @ 2/9	6
Sausages @ 1/11	12
Sausages @ 2/10	3
Sliced Beef @ 2/4	2
Shepherds Pie @ 1/10	3
Minced Beef @ 2/3	4

<u>Vegetables</u>	
Peas @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	24
Peas @ 1/6	18
Peas @ 2/6	7
Peas @ 1/8	5
Peas @ 1/11	1
Beans @ 1/2	6
Beans @ 2/9	5
Beans @ 2/3	9
Sprouts @ 1/3	9
Broad Beans @ 1/5	12
Mixed Vegetables @ 1/3	2
<u>Other</u>	
Mousse @ 1/4	28
Mousse @ 6d.	38
Cheese B @ 1/8	1
<u>Poultry, etc.</u>	
Chicken Pies @ 1/8	4

During routine inspections of food premises the foodstuffs indicated on the following table were found to be unfit and condemned and voluntary surrender was accepted in all cases.

<u>Meat and Meat Products</u>	
2 x 12 lb. Boneless Ham	
1 - 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Corned Beef	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Sausage	
1 - 7 oz. Luncheon Meat	
1 - 12 oz. Corned Beef	
<u>Canned Foods</u>	
3 - 8 oz. Baked Beans	
1 - 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tomatoes	
2 - 8 oz. Tomatoes	
8 - 14 oz. Tomatoes	
1 - 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Sardines	
1 - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salmon	
11 - 10 oz. Peas	
1 - 10 oz. Peas	
1 - 10 oz. Beans	
1 - 16 oz. Baked Beans	
2 - 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Creamed Tapioca	
1 - 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Creamed Rice	
12 - 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Grapefruit	
2 - 1 lb. 3 oz. Grapefruit	
5 - 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Grapefruit Segments	
2 - 1 lb. 13 oz. Peaches	
<u>Other Foods</u>	
60 lbs. Currants	
10 - 8 oz. Fritter Mix	
2 large Shredded Wheat	
5 - 16 oz. Pickled Onions,	
1 - 10 oz. Piccalilli	

Four instances of complaints of unsound food or foreign bodies in food came to my notice during the year, as indicated below.

Stale loaf of bread
Tin of corned beef affected with decomposition
Loaf showing mould growths
Small tin of corned beef containing small piece of hide.

In all cases contact was made with firms concerned and severe warnings issued but no proceedings were instituted.

During the year, together with the Medical Officer of Health, I was allowed to attend a one day course on Salmonella Infection arranged by the Royal Society of Health and held in London and the information obtained from this course more than fully justified attendance.

Arising from one of the instances of a loaf of bread, the Health Committee were invited to visit the bakery from which the loaf came and this invitation was accepted and the majority of the Members of the Council took part in the visit. I feel that visits such as this are more than well worthwhile in order that elected representatives can see for themselves what precautions are taken at such multiple bakeries and what duties Public Health Inspectors have to perform in routine inspections of this class of premises.

During the year a very dangerous practice came to light whereby in one shop it was found that paraffin had been filled into mineral water bottles. Fortunately it was possible for me to find out where such bottles had gone to and to arrange for their destruction rather than let them go back to mineral water manufacturers for refilling. I feel that stress should be laid on this particular instance and the public warned of the dangers which could arise from allowing paraffin, disinfectant, etc., to be put into mineral water bottles as these materials are not readily removed in the normal processes of washing bottles and therefore taint any other liquids placed into the bottles and could have serious results.

THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955/56, and
THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS), 1960.

It is pleasing to be able to report that routine inspection of food premises revealed that an increasing number of premises have been provided with refrigerated cabinets and no serious infringement of the Regulations was noted. It should be pointed out, however, that frozen foods should never be loaded into such cabinets above the loading line and proper rotation of stocks should be followed when new deliveries are made to ensure that old stocks are disposed of first and are not allowed to remain in these cabinets until such time as their palatability is impaired. Time again did not allow me to give as much attention to the inspection and control of food premises as I would have liked and I become more convinced that regular and frequent routine inspections are vital if proper control is to be exercised and the public health properly safeguarded.

The following Table indicates the premises which comply with Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Type of Premises	No.	No. of Premises complying with Regulation 16 (Hand washing facilities)	No. of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies. (Provision of sinks for washing food & equipment)	No. of Premises complying with Regulation 19
Retail Butchers				
Private	9	* 9	9	7
Multiple Firms	3	3	3	3
Bakehouses	3	2	3	2
Confectioners	2	* 2	-	-
Cafes	1	*	1	1
School Canteens	4	4	4	4
Fried Fish Shops	8	* 8	8	8
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	4	* 4	-	-
Licensed Premises (including W.C. Clubs)	16		16	16
Grocers and General Dealers	38	38	23	23

* The majority of shops in this district are, in fact, "house Shops" where the owner/occupier resides behind and above that part of the premises used as a retail shop and hand washing facilities, etc., are provided and used in the living accommodation.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Routine inspection of the district for the presence of rats and mice continued unabated during the year and the following Table, which is a copy of the report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food indicates work done.

<u>Properties other than Sewers</u>	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	3428	6
2. a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	470	-
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	57	-
(ii) Mice	6	-
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	1070	-
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	12	-
(ii) Mice	-	-

Sewers

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year ? No

The number of complaints of rats continued to be moderately high but fell off a little when compared with the number of complaints received in 1966, but even so must give rise to concern when one bears in mind the continuing work for the eradication of rats and mice which has now been going on since early in the last war. Had the system of very much earlier years continued, perhaps the present position would not have been so worrying and one can but wonder whether in fact the appreciation of householders that on making formal complaint something will be done is leading to more complaints being received. Information has come to hand from various parts of the country of some immunity being developed by rats, particularly so far as Warfarin is concerned, but I am pleased to say that no evidence of such resistance has been noticed in this district.

On no occasion was it found necessary to take formal action or to serve Notices requiring ratproofing of buildings, although in one or two instances advice in this connection was in fact given.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

So much has been said over the years of unnecessary interference with fittings and damage being caused to the various public conveniences in the district that little more can be said, but these premises continued to receive their full share of unwanted attention during the year. This applied particularly to window glazing where, in spite of reinforced obscured glass being fitted, windows were found to be broken again within a matter of days and it was apparent that this was intentional when half bricks were found within the building, having been hammered through the glass. The noise caused when such damage is done must be apparent to passers by but no information has reached me which would make it worthwhile to institute proceedings for the prosecution of offenders and I can only resort to comments of earlier years and deprecate in the strongest possible terms the actions of people responsible.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The early part of the year was devoted almost entirely to completing general inspections of registered premises following which temporary assistance given to help me do this work was dispensed with.

Further initial registrations were cancelled when it was found that the basic requirements of the Act for registration did not apply.

5 additional premises were registered during the year and general inspections were carried out in respect of a further 23 premises with the result that, at the end of the year, 63 premises had received a full general inspection. One set of premises was removed from the Register

during the year where trading was discontinued and at the end of the year 66 registered premises remained on the Register.

Minor requirements of the Act only were found to have not been complied with and in no instance was it necessary to issue formal Notices.

One accident was reported during the year but further action was not found to be necessary.

The following are extracts from the Form of Annual Report submitted to the Ministry of Labour.

A. Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	-	15	6
Retail Shops	5	46	17
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	1	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	4	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	66	23

B. Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to
Registered Premises

120

C. Analysis by Workplace of Persons Employed in Registered Premises
at end of year

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>Number of Persons employed</u>
Offices	53
Retail Shops	128
Wholesale departments, warehouses	12
Catering establishments open to the public	8
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	201
Total Males	74
Total Females	127

D. Exemptions

Nil

E. Prosecutions

Nil

F. Inspectors

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	1
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No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	Nil
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SUPPLY OF DUSTBINS

The scheme started in 1952 continued to work smoothly and well during the year under review. One or two instances arose during the year of misuse of dustbins but approach to tenants concerned remedied this position and the obvious result is that dustbins now have a much longer continuing life.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

No moveable dwellings are permanently stationed within the district nor is any site licenced for this purpose. Itinerant traders did pitch caravans during the year but moved on when requested to do so without trouble.

WELFARE OF AGED PEOPLE

Warden Schemes already in operation continued during the year and the indications are that people benefiting from these Schemes in the main appreciated what was being done for them. Some snags arose during the year but were able to be settled without undue difficulty.

The Meals on Wheels Service inaugurated the previous year continued throughout the year and volunteer helpers gave their services on a rota basis for distribution of meals and transport was provided, mainly by Council staff who used their private cars for conveying meals. Some public spirited people also made their cars available for this purpose but towards the end of the year, following a near accident, a question arose as to how people volunteering the use of their cars would be covered for insurance in the event of them being involved in an accident whilst carrying out this class of duty. Enquiries by the person concerned of his Insurance Company revealed the fact that his normal insurance cover would not cover him in the event of his being involved in an accident whilst delivering Meals on Wheels and the obvious result was that, with reluctance, he withdrew his services. Automatically, other people concerned sought information in their own particular case when they received identical information from

their respective Insurance Companies and it became necessary for some alternative arrangements to be made. Eventually, the services of the owner of a private motor van were able to be obtained, on token payment. Meals continued to be prepared at the Oakwood Home and were delivered in insulated containers to 24 people twice a week.

Every credit must be given to the ladies who volunteer their services for the actual delivery of meals but the interesting thing was that those volunteering for this kind of work were by no means young.

BARNSELEY CANAL

This canal, where it runs through the district, continued to be a source of concern throughout the year but following persistent complaints, the National Coal Board arranged for the removal of dense weed growths by means of a drag bucket.

The level of water in the canal was raised considerably during the year in question and it was found that culverts beneath the Griffiths Bridge had become made up with the result that water again overflowed over the bed of the canal rather than beneath it and the question of cleaning out these culverts and maintaining them in proper working condition was constantly brought to the notice of the National Coal Board.

CONCLUSION

As mentioned at the commencement of this Report, the year in question was an extremely difficult one from an administrative point of view and even working extremely long hours I found that the work of my Department was getting further and further behind but, even so, I trust that the Table of Inspections will indicate my efforts to keep all matters under my control under reasonably regular supervision. During the time when I was undertaking the duties of Acting Clerk to the Council much time was taken up with Housing Contracts and, as a result, much normal visiting was not able to be undertaken but so long as the functions of the Council were able to be continued, this is what mattered most.

The scope of environmental hygiene continued to expand and can be expected to expand even further in the very near future, but concern must be expressed at the possibility of a complete revision of Local Government administration and the changes which such revision must automatically bring with it, but only the future will clarify this position and let everyone concerned know what the shape of Local Government is to be in the future.

Reference has also been made to the heavy loss of time so far as the Public Cleansing Service was concerned and the amount of time I had to spend to try to keep this service fully manned and reasonably efficient, but such

absorption in one aspect of my duties automatically reduced time available for other work. Mention has also been made of the unwelcome attention which the tip buildings received and I can only ask that my comments so far as Public Conveniences are concerned be taken to relate also to tip buildings.

Whilst no spectacular progress was made with improvement of older properties and clearance of unfit houses, nonetheless, steady progress was made and this was some cause for satisfaction. In earlier Reports I have said that complacency is a luxury I am unable to afford and that at all times I try to maintain the standards which I have set myself.

My thanks were due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and understanding and to Dr. Oddy for the continued excellent co-operation which existed between his office and mine.

Last but by no means least I must also express my thanks to Mrs. Owen and to Mr. Smith, the Council's Rodent Operative, for the work they did for me during the year and, on this occasion, I must also express appreciation to Mrs. Bowman in particular and the staff of the Clerk's Department for their co-operation during the time that I was Acting Clerk to the Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE E. MILLAR.

Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

SECTION V

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer:

C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Departmental Medical Officer:

Post vacant since August, 1966.

Departmental Medical Officer:

A. M. Gill, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Clinic Medical Officers:

Dr. C. B. Ball	Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell
Dr. J. D. Byrne,	Dr. I. McGilvray
Dr. D. J. Fairclough	Dr. M. S. Scott
Dr. H. W. Gothard	Dr. M. E. Tapissier
Dr. K. Mathers	Dr. L. Taylor

Divisional Nursing Officer:

Miss M. E. Pilling (app. Feb., 1967)

Health Visitors:

Mrs. D. Dyson	Mrs. E. A. M. Thompson
Mrs. A. M. Harston	Mrs. C. Totty
Mrs. M. Jones	Mrs. M. Tullie
Miss M. E. Lee	Miss D. Westerman
Mrs. D. M. Parry	Mrs. A. M. Widdison
Mrs. K. Rowe	Mrs. D. A. S. Wood

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

Mrs. E. Beever

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. E. Allen	Mrs. P. A. Hewitt
Miss E. Durkin	Mrs. D. Hodgson
Mrs. J. Greensmith	Mrs. S. A. Potts

Midwives

Mrs. B. Burns	Mrs. I. L. Jones
Mrs. B. Burtoft	Miss M. T. Rochford
Mrs. C. M. Dempsey	Miss A. C. Senior
Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick	Mrs. E. A. Staley
Miss J. Hampton	Mrs. M. Walters
Mrs. B. Horsfield	Mrs. M. Wroe

Home Nurses:

Mrs. M. Bexon	Mrs. P. E. Hall
Mrs. V. Beech	Mrs. R. Hamshaw
Mrs. H. Biegalski	Mrs. M. Jarvis
Mrs. E. Brooks	Mrs. M. McConnell
Mrs. F. G. Cartwright	Mrs. H. Padgett
Miss B. Chapman	Mrs. B. Parker
Miss N. C. Crofton	Mrs. C. M. Wilson

Mental Welfare Officers:

Mr. J. Armitage	Mr. T. Johnson
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Speech Therapist:

Post vacant

Senior Clerk:

Mr. L. S. Wrigg

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1967 was 79,750, compared with 79,530 in the previous year. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 628 in 1967, compared with 557 in the previous year.

Births

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1967 was 1,475, compared with 1,406 in 1966. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 18.5 per 1,000, compared with 17.7 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 73 in 1967. This represents 4.9% of the total births, compared with 5.3% in 1966, and 5.4% in 1965.

Stillbirths

There were 24 stillbirths during the year, compared with 29 during 1966. This gives a stillbirth rate of 16.0 compared with 30.2 in 1966 and with 14.8 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 847, which was 2 less than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 10.6 as compared with 10.7 in 1966.

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there was no death from this cause during the year. The maternal mortality rate for the Division was Nil, compared with 0.22 for the administrative County and with 0.20 for England and Wales.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Registrar General's estimate of Population mid 1967	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Still- birth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
CUDWORTH	1,746	9,170	19.3	15.2	10.4	26.3	31.2
DARFIELD	2,018	7,040	16.9	11.5	-	7.8	-
DARTON	4,718	15,080	16.5	10.8	15.7	8.0	23.5
DODWORTH	1,857	4,340	19.5	15.4	22.2	-	22.2
ROYSTON	1,452	8,560	17.6	13.6	6.0	12.0	12.0
WOMBWELL	3,050	19,170	18.3	13.7	25.6	11.7	34.1
WORSBROUGH	3,420	16,390	17.5	13.8	19.1	45.5	44.6
DIVISION 25	19,061	79,750	18.5 (crude)	10.6 (crude)	16.0	19.0	28.0
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY		1,753,770	18.2	12.0	15.2	19.2	26.1
ENGLAND AND WALES		Not available	17.2	11.2	14.8	18.3	25.4

Infant Deaths and Peri-natal Mortality Rates

There were 28 infant deaths in the division in the year, of which 22 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 37 and 25 respectively in the previous year. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division of 19.0 compared with 26.3 for the previous year and with 18.3 for England and Wales.

I would like to again draw attention to the fact that of the 18 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life seven of them were so premature as to be below the age of viability. This means that had they not breathed they would not even have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather as miscarriages and as such would never have entered the official statistics at all. Prematurity was associated with no less than eleven deaths in the early neo-natal period, demonstrating the importance of this factor as a contributory cause of death in early infancy. Of the 28 babies who died under one year of age 20 were born in hospital and 8 at home.

The peri-natal mortality rate for the division was 28.0 compared with 26.1 for the administrative County. The Registrar General has provided a peri-natal rate for England and Wales, which this year represents 25.4. The occurrence of infant deaths associated with prematurity is responsible for a peri-natal death rate which is slightly in excess of the comparative figure for the administrative County and for England and Wales.

The illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births = Nil for the division.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS IN THE DIVISION

	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Under 4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Prematurity	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
Gastro- enteritis	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	4
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital abnormalities multiple	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Broncho- pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	3
Myelo- Meningocele	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital heart disease	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Accidental	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Neo-natal Asphyxia	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	18	-	1	3	22	5	1	-	-	28

Smallpox Vaccination

You will see from the table that some 584 persons were vaccinated against Smallpox during the year, which represents a decrease of 102 compared with 1966. Every effort must be made to encourage parents to have their children vaccinated against Smallpox during the second year of life. This is the optimum time to perform primary vaccination and reactions tend to be minimal.

District	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
Cudworth	49	3
Darfield	67	4
Darton	136	11
Dodworth	24	-
Royston	49	1
Wombwell	119	8
Worsbrough	113	-
TOTAL ...	557	27

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

Comment has been made in the district portion of the report on the state of immunity in each Urban District. The immunisation figures for the Division as a whole show a welcome improvement and the overall percentage of children who have been fully protected remains at a high level and we can regard the figures presented as entirely satisfactory. In the case of the Dodworth Urban District the apparent fall in the 0 - 4 years age group is due to the removal of immunisation cards relating to children resident in the High Green Division following the introduction of the computer scheme for immunisation in that area.

District	Whooping Cough Immunisation 0 - 4 years		Diphtheria Immunisation		
	No.	%	Years 0 - 15	Years 0 - 4	Years 5 - 15
Cudworth ...	731	82.5	81.5	62.5	92.4
Darfield ...	434	71.4	89.4	71.4	98.2
Darton ...	1,238	96.5	72.0	71.1	72.6
Dodworth ...	350	89.0	71.5	50.1	85.0
Royston ...	729	86.2	72.5	70.3	73.8
Wombwell ...	1,238	71.8	81.1	72.1	86.1
Worsbrough ...	1,255	86.9	75.7	86.9	69.3
TOTAL ...	5,975	83.2	79.1	72.2	82.9

Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1967. Rather more children were immunised with primary doses but considerably less booster doses of tetanus vaccine were given in 1967 than in the previous year. Every effort is made to encourage the administration of active tetanus immunisation in the school child. More children are now becoming of school age who were immunised against Tetanus in infancy.

District	No. immunised against Tetanus during 1967	
	Primary	Booster
Cudworth ...	150	89
Darfield ...	144	179
Darton ...	337	244
Dodworth ...	78	99
Royston ...	218	279
Wombwell ...	374	182
Worsbrough ...	314	19
TOTAL	1,615	1,091

Poliomyelitis

During the year 1,332 children were vaccinated with three doses, slightly less than were vaccinated during 1966. I am pleased to report that no cases of this disease were notified during the year. This is undoubtedly due to the success of the immunisation scheme which continued during the year. This makes a grand total of 36,690 persons vaccinated since the inception of the scheme, and of these 10,841 have received a fourth dose.

TABLE SHOWING POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION
CARRIED OUT DURING 1967

Primary Course of Oral (3 Doses)

Children born in	Cudworth	Darfield	Darton	Dodworth	Royston	Wombwell	Worsbrough	TOTAL
1967	34	21	74	13	48	76	96	362
1966	100	71	182	49	89	154	101	746
1965	14	6	15	3	-	17	9	64
1964	5	4	1	-	-	5	4	19
1960-63	-	12	25	15	9	35	14	110
OTHERS under 16 yrs.	-	3	3	-	-	5	20	31
TOTAL	153	117	300	80	146	292	244	1,332

Booster (4th Doses)

All age Groups eligible	85	75	315	85	118	62	181	921
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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The number of children examined at routine medical inspection fell by about one third during the year to a total of 2,108. This was mainly due to the introduction of a system of selective medical inspection in the case of children of junior school age. This scheme is intended to replace the old system of routine inspection whereby every child was submitted for medical inspection by the school doctor. Essentially, the children are selected for examination by questionnaire and teacher referral. At present the scheme is working quite well and helps to save doctors' time and allows a more detailed study of the children who are selected for examination. Shortage of medical staff continued throughout the year and added to the difficulties of providing a complete school health service capable of dealing with educational and health problems presented to it. Despite repeated efforts to try and recruit experienced doctors into the service no appointment of Senior Departmental Medical Officer could be made and the outlook for the future seems gloomy.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND

Defect	Treatment	Observation
EYE 	143	253
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT	66	148
HEART 	7	29
LUNGS 	20	43
ORTHOPAEDIC ...	55	53
OTHER 	85	379

SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINIC ATTENDANCES

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance
Cudworth	108	8	72	21
Darfield	72	3	12	9
Darton	138	9	82	52
Dodworth	51	4	10	2
Royston	91	7	8	12
Wombwell	220	6	8	6
Worsbrough	147	11	34	8
Other areas	37	-	36	93
TOTAL	864	48	262	203

B.C.G. Vaccination

Routine Mantoux testing and B.C.G. Vaccination continued during 1967. A total of 884 children entering Senior Schools in the division were vaccinated against Tuberculosis. A table showing the results of the vaccination scheme is shown overleaf.

B. C. G. VACCINATION 1967

District	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number found to be negative	Number Vaccinated	Remarks
Cudworth ...	111	5	4.5	106	102	4 absentees
Darfield ...	96	5	5.2	91	79	12 absentees
Darton ...	168	12	7.1	156	150	6 absentees
Dodworth ...	48	2	4.1	46	46	
Royston ...	81	2	2.4	79	76	3 absentees
Wombwell ...	174	5	2.8	169	148	21 absentees
Worsbrough ...	185	10	5.4	175	159	16 absentees
Barnsley Girls' High School	133	8	6.0	124	124	1 absentee
TOTAL	996	49	4.9	946	884	
TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT SCHEME	N.K.	N.K.	N.K.	94	94	

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives fell to 444, compared with 479 in the previous year. There were 1,053 institutional confinements, compared with 948 in 1966. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes rose from 67% to 68% in 1967. The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 80%. The trend towards using Trilene instead of Gas and Air continued, and in 1967 no patients had Gas and Air.

Pethidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Trilene alone	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Trilene and Pethidine	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
TOTAL							<u>363</u>

Ante-Natal Clinics

There was an increase in the number of women attending West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics and yet the number of attendances showed a decline. The trend towards general practitioners running their own ante-natal clinics, either in their own premises or at West Riding Clinics continued and this accounts for the decline in the official West Riding Clinics, because such attendances are not reflected in our statistics.

Attendances at relaxation and mothercraft classes continued to increase during the year. This educational aspect of the work of the domiciliary midwife is becoming increasingly important.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division showed a welcome increase. During 1967, 42,658 attendances were made showing an increase of approximately 8.9% over the previous year. The attendances clearly indicate that good use is being made of the clinic facilities available in the area.

TABLE SHOWING INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES
DURING 1967

District	Total Number of children attending	Number of Attendances
Cudworth	398	4,240
Darfield	502	3,459
Darton	483	3,821
Staincross	366	3,183
Gawber	60	1,116
Dodworth	379	3,015
Royston	470	5,314
Wombwell	659	8,570
Jump	105	1,410
Worsbrough	478	4,430
Birdwell	227	2,061
Blacker Hill	111	2,039
TOTAL	4,238	42,658

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND RELAXATION CLASSES

CLINIC	NUMBER OF WOMEN ATTENDING ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		TOTAL NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	By Hospital Booked Patients	By Domiciliary Booked Patients
CUDWORTH	112	55	695	55	69	115
DARFIELD	-	-	-	-	133	132
DARTON	-	-	-	-	203	92
GAWBER	1	1	5	1	-	-
ROYSTON	105	53	709	53	175	173
WOMBWELL	-	-	-	-	361	132
WORSBROUGH	18	1	74	1	93	9
TOTALS	236	110	1,483	110	1,034	653

Health Visiting

The total number of effective visits carried out by Health Visitors and allied staff was 19,581. This shows an increase of some 1,375 visits during the year. The table of health visiting carried out in 1967 shows that proportionately more of the nurses' time was devoted to the visiting of pre-school children. This is a welcome trend which I hope will continue in the future.

HEALTH VISITING CARRIED OUT IN 1967

	Effective Visits	No access Visits
Visits to children born in 1967	5,221	788
Visits to children born in 1966	4,582	382
Visits to children born in 1965-57	6,340	367
TOTAL Visits to children under 5 years 	16,143	1,537
Geriatric other than for domestic help 	2,016	100
Other visits including Tuberculosis	1,422	733
TOTAL 	19,581	2,370

Screening Techniques

During the year 1,492 babies were tested for the presence of Phenylketonuria, all of whom proved negative. This is an important screening technique aimed at preventing mental sub-normality developing in a baby who has a positive reaction. Ortolani tests were carried out on all babies born in the Division to discover cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. If such cases are discovered early the treatment is of much shorter duration and the results enormously improved. As a result of this screening technique no less than 16 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocation; thereby qualifying for early treatment of the condition.

Cervical Cytology

The Cervical Cytology clinic continued to operate throughout the year at 6 Victoria Road. Sessions were held weekly on Tuesday morning by appointment. The main object of the clinic is to diagnose cancer of the uterine cervix in the early stages when treatment is relatively easy and the chances of a permanent cure are excellent. During the year 631 women attended for the first time. No early cancers of the uterine cervix were detected. Nineteen patients were recalled for further examination and were found to have gynaecological disorders requiring

treatment and advice. I feel that quite apart from the value of detecting early cancer of the female genital tract and other gynaecological disorders a good deal of excellent health education takes place at this clinic. Women attending frequently ask advice about problems in connection with family planning and other topics.

It is important to note that the breasts are clinically examined at the same time. Three patients with breast abnormalities were referred to their own family doctors for advice.

Home Nursing Service

There was a very slight decrease in the number of visits carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year. 46,180 visits were made, compared with 46,217 in the previous year. The table shows the breakdown of work into areas and clinical varieties.

Geriatric Services

Excellent liaison was maintained with the Consultant Geriatrician in the form of weekly meetings at the Mount Vernon Hospital attended by the Divisional Medical Officer, Divisional Nursing Officer and a member of the Staff of the West Riding Welfare Department, together with the Consultant Geriatrician, Dr. P. K. Ramaswami, and the hospital social worker. Discussions took place both with regard to the admission and discharge of geriatric patients with mutual benefit.

Health Education Activities

Health education within the division has steadily gone forward during the year. The age range of clinic visitors has widened, and the male population is represented in greater numbers, due to the many surgeries held by general practitioners in the clinics. This presents us with a wider area of health education, e.g. safety at work, preparation for retirement. School Health Education continues to make progress and the raised standard of films available is very satisfactory. Outside clubs and other agencies, in increasing numbers, have asked for talks to be given on health education. Their requests have been met wherever possible, and the health visiting staff welcome these opportunities to meet different audiences.

Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues made are indicated below:

		<u>No. of Issues</u>			<u>No. of Issues</u>
Bedding - blankets	...	17	Pressure Rings	...	87
pillows	...	14	Rubber Sheets	...	199
pillow-cases		14	Urinal Bottles	...	122
sheets	...	38	Crutches	...	41
Bed Cradles	...	57	Walking Aids	...	62
Bed Pans	...	222	Wheel Chairs - Adult		50
Bed Rests	...	110	Junior		5
Bedsteads with Poles		18	Adult Cot	...	1
Bedsteads other	...	16	Fracture Boards	...	4
Commodes	...	67	Cool Air Humidifiers		2
Cushions Dunlopillo		1	Electric Suction Pump		1
Mattresses	...	62	Hydraulic Hoists	...	2

The increasing demand for nursing equipment is probably related to the early discharge of treated geriatric patients following mobilisation and rehabilitation within the hospital. There was a trend during the year to receive requests for more sophisticated types of equipment than in the past year.

Day and Night Nursing Service

This service was taken over by the County Council from the Marie Curie Trust. There was one case referred during the year in the Darfield area.

Chiropody

The number of patients treated last year showed an increase of approximately 7%. The tendency has been for an increase to occur in domiciliary treatment out of proportion with the increase of clinic or surgery treatment. I feel that it is important that we should encourage more patients to make the effort to visit the Chiropodist at his clinic or surgery rather than rely on domiciliary treatment, not only is domiciliary treatment much more expensive to provide but it is felt that the old people would generally benefit by the social contacts made whilst attending the Clinic.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly. The number of households assisted during the year increased to about 1,000, while the number of hours expended rose by just over 7%. This trend is inevitable in view of the fact that the proportion of elderly infirm in the general population increases slightly year by year. Increasing family mobility can result in the elderly having no relatives who live nearby to help them and indeed, in some cases, relatives who do live in close proximity are unwilling to help their elderly parents. These latter cases are always the more distressing and produce an increasing demand on the service. Working in heavy industries and in particular mining, seems to produce early invalidation and infirmity in the retired male age group, this in turn can produce a demand for the service. Recently there has been a welcome tendency to rehabilitation and early discharge in the case of geriatric patients. Cases of this nature on discharge often require substantial assistance in the form of domestic help. These factors should emphasise the importance of this service in this area and it is inevitable that the increasing demand for the service will continue.

Category	Number of Cases			Hours employed
	From previous year	New Cases	TOTAL	
Over 65 years ...	724	222	946	160,967
Under 65 years:				
Chronic Sick ...	58	22	80	13,532
Mentally Disordered ...	2	-	2	1,217
Maternity ...	1	12	13	426
Others ...	6	3	9	5,497
TOTAL ...	791	259	1,050	181,639

HOME NURSING CARRIED OUT DURING 1967

District	Total No. of Cases	No. of cases who are over 65 years	VISITS MADE					
			Medical	Surgical	Infectious Disease	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Other
CUDWORTH ...	213	74	2,635	816	10	131	36	81
DARFIELD ...	126	71	3,785	372	-	23	25	-
DARTON ...	240	135	6,840	1,482	14	53	20	3
DODWORTH ...	119	68	2,701	718	-	-	36	-
ROYSTON ...	148	95	2,888	785	18	51	-	-
WOMBWELL ...	409	250	11,688	1,918	62	135	74	12
WORSBROUGH	264	149	7,522	972	-	141	128	5
TOTAL ...	1,519	842	38,059	7,063	104	534	319	101
								46,180

CHIROPODY SERVICE

AREA	No. of sessions held	NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME		NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT AT HOME	
		Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped
CUDWORTH	40	138	2	-	387	4	-	39	1	155	5
DARFIELD	118	206	4	-	1,025	36	-	84	5	306	76
DARTON	140	231	14	-	1,097	4	-	169	8	815	11
DODWORTH	99	152	2	-	784	9	-	50	2	232	11
ROYSTON	142	206	9	-	1,102	2	-	107	3	614	19
WICKFELL	193	393	9	1	1,504	29	1	138	3	539	7
WORSBROUGH	235	325	7	-	1,842	10	-	160	5	660	15
DIVISIONAL TOTALS	967	1,651	47	1	7,741	94	1	747	27	3,321	144

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Cases ascertained to be mentally sub-normal:

				<u>Under 16 years</u>		<u>Over 16 years</u>	
				M	F	M	F
i.	Local Education Authority:						
	a.	While at school or liable to attend school		1	3	-	-
	b.	On leaving special school	... ..	-	-	1	-
	c.	On leaving ordinary school	... ..	2	2	-	-
ii.	Police or by the Courts			-	-	-	-
iii.	Other sources (transfer from other districts, re-ascertainments, etc.)			-	-	-	-
TOTAL				3	5	1	-

B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1967:

i. By reason of death	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
ii. Reclassified	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
iii. Removal to hospitals	...	...	...	-	1	-	1
iv. Transfer to other districts	...	...	...	-	-	-	1
TOTAL				...	-	1	-	2

C. Particulars of cases on Register at 31st December, 1967:

Care and Guidance	29	28	103	110
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D. Short Term Accommodation:

8	3	2	4
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Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-normal Patients

Training facilities continued at the Wombwell Comprehensive Training Centre at Wombwell. The essential basic training in the Junior Wing continued under Mrs. E. Large, and the policy of taking children under the age of five years continued to be successful. Towards the end of the year Mr. J. Parr who had been Supervisor at the Centre since its inception, left the service to take up a similar post at Rotherham. Mrs. Large was duly appointed Supervisor of the Comprehensive Centre. Her considerable experience in working for the mentally handicapped will, I feel sure, help to develop a fully comprehensive service for all age groups and categories of mentally handicapped patients in the area.

Contract work continued for County Supplies Department in the Adult Wing and during the year a gradual expansion of work occurred.

The Special Care Unit situated in the grounds of the Centre is now nearing completion and will soon provide facilities to cater for severely handicapped patients who are unable to attend the Training Centre.

The Parent-Teachers' Association continued to do valuable work. Fund raising activities were successful and social events, outings and games were organised. The members of the Association are to be congratulated for the help they gave in making the social events such a success.

Various gifts which were given to the Association by voluntary bodies during the year were very much appreciated.

Psychiatric Service

The following table shows admission to mental hospitals during 1967.

Hospital	Patients under 65 years	Patients over 65 years	TOTAL
Storthes Hall	61	15	76
Stanley Royd	3	8	11
St. Luke's Huddersfield,	-	-	-
City General, Sheffield,	-	-	-
Other	-	1	1
TOTAL	64	24	88

Classification of Admissions

	Patients under 65 years	Patients over 65 years	TOTAL
Informal - Section 5 ...	48	20	68
Emergency - Section 29	12	2	14
Observation - Section 25	5	-	5
Treatment - Section 26	1	-	1
TOTAL	66	22	88

After-Care

50 new patients were added to the After-Care Register as requiring support from the Mental Welfare Officers. This is 14 more than were referred in the previous year and shows the growing appreciation of the service.

DISTRIBUTION OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL
	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	
Training Centre ...	30	14	29	23	96
Assisting in the home	40	-	3	-	48
Working	18	-	59	-	77
Unable to be trained because of physical disability	12	13	4	5	34
Training Centre place refused	10	1	5	-	16
TOTAL ...	110	28	105	28	271

